Malaria transmission in Nigeria takes place all year round in the south but is more seasonal in the northern regions. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 18,690,954 cases.
Malaria

Progress
Nigeria has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has recently finalised the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Nigeria has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. Nigeria has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 18,690,954.

Key Challenges
- Funding gaps to achieve and sustain universal coverage of all malaria interventions in 2018-2020.
- Mobilising sufficient domestic resources to meet the Global Fund incentive funding requirements.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Nigeria is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Nigeria is good for onchocerciasis (80%), for schistosomiasis (74%), for soil transmitted helminths (71%), for lymphatic filariasis (62%). The coverage is low for trachoma (30%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2017 is 60, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (48).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH1: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>a. Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
<td>Nigeria has increased ART coverage in the total population by 2%. Nigeria has developed a national paediatric ART acceleration plan aligned to 90-90-90 (2016-2018/9) and has shifted policy to Test-and-Treat for all children and Option B+ for PMTC T. HIV programme integration is ongoing within routine child health care tools for iCCM. The planned prevalence survey in 2018 will allow better targeting and programming moving forward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>b. Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of postnatal care</td>
<td>Q4 2018</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Investigate and address the reasons for the reported decrease in vitamin A coverage</td>
<td>Q2 2019</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nigeria has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

**Key**

- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO